

ABSTRACT

A Coriolis gyro includes a first and a second resonator, each in the form of a coupled system comprising first and second linear oscillators. The first resonator can be caused to oscillate in antiphase with respect to the second resonator along a common oscillation axis. A system coupled in this way has the advantage that it is possible to measure rotation rate and acceleration simultaneously, with insensitivity to disturbances (e.g., externally or internally acting vibrations).